					J) Farn	n Water Quality Management Practices Form		
Far	m C	)per	ation/E	Business	Name	AW #:		
Pes	sticio	de U	lse Pe	rmit #:				
PE	Key 3 – YES 2 – NO, but planned within 3 years 1 – NO and not planned  N/A – Not applicable  PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT				ned	<ul> <li>Use the Key to determine your level of implementation and planning for the individual management practices.</li> <li>Circle the corresponding number next to the management practice.</li> </ul>		
			N/A			d Pest Management program established?		
3	2	1	N/A	P.2)	Are pest populations assessed and pesticides applied based on scouting data, thresholds and/or risk assessment models?			
3	2	1	N/A	P.3)	Are introduced or managed biological control agents utilized?			
3	2	1	N/A	P.4)	Does pesticide	selection consider runoff or leaching potential?		

2

<sup>N</sup>/<sub>A</sub>

N/\_

- P.6) Is pesticide application equipment regularly inspected, maintained and calibrated to ensure appropriate application rates and distribution?
- 2 P.7) Is yearly pesticide training provided for all pesticide handlers who apply, load, mix, transport, clean and repair pesticide application equipment?
- 2 P.8) Do pesticide storage facilities have concrete pads and curbs for containment of spills?

P.5) Does pesticide selection consider toxicity to non-target organisms?

- 2 P.9) Are pesticide mixing and loading areas located in such a manner to reduce the likelihood of a spill or overflow contaminating a water source?
- 2 P.10) Are production wells on elevated concrete bases upslope of pesticide storage and handling facilities?
- P.11) Does wellhead protection consist of an elevated concrete seal, sump, or buffer area of 100' around 2

			^		the wellhead and a backflow prevention device?				
IRR	IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT								
3	2	1	N/A	l.1)	Is drip irrigation distribution uniformity maximized and maintained through regular system equipment and system pressure maintenance?				
3	2	1	N/A	1.2)	Is sprinkler and micro-sprinkler irrigation distribution uniformity maximized and maintained through regular system pressure maintenance and water application during low wind conditions?				
3	2	1	N/A	1.3)	Is furrow and flood irrigation distribution uniformity maximized and maintained by either managing furrow lengths, installing surge irrigation valves, installing irrigation field ditches, or using alternate row irrigation?				
3	2	1	N/A	l.4)	Is your irrigation system design optimized by matching sprinkler nozzle/drip applicator flow rates to the infiltration rate of the soil?				
3	2	1	<sup>N</sup> / <sub>A</sub>	1.5)	Are measured or published evapo-transpiration data (CIMIS) used to determine crop water use?				
3	2	1	N/A	1.6)	Is the soil water-holding capacity known?				
3	2	1	N/A	1.7)	Are records kept for each crop irrigated? (Records include the date, amount of each irrigation water applied and the source of water used).				

Have all irrigators who apply irrigation water and maintain irrigation systems received training?

Has an irrigation mobile lab system evaluation been completed and the system been adjusted

2

2 1 **N**/A

1.8)

1.9)

accordingly?

## <u>Key</u>

3 - YES

2 - NO, but planned within 3 years

1 - NO and not planned

 $^{N}/_{A}$  – Not applicable

 Use the Key to determine your level of implementation and planning for the individual management practices.

Circle the corresponding number next to the management practice.

## **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MANAGEMENT**

9				•				
3	2	1	N/A	N.9)	Is mixing and loading performed on sites with low runoff hazard, over 100' downslope of wells?			
3	2	1	N/A	N.8)	Do fertilizer storage facilities include concrete pads and curbs for containment of spills and are they protected from weather?			
3	2	1	N/A	N.7)	Do field personnel receive nutrient management training?			
3	2	1	$^{N}\!/_{A}$	N.6)	Do you regularly maintain and calibrate your fertilizer equipment?			
3	2	1	N/A	N.5)	If fertigation is used are measures in place to ensure that there is no backflow into wells or other water sources?			
3	2	1	N/A	N.4)	Do you test your soil for residual nitrogen and incorporate that information into your fertilization program?			
3	2	1	N/A	N.3)	Is plant tissue analysis used to aid in fertilizer decisions?			
3	2	1	N/A	N.2)	Do you test irrigation water for nitrogen content and incorporate that information into your fertilization program?			
3	2	1	N/ <sub>A</sub>	N.1)	Are the crop's nutrient requirements known and are nutrient budgets established and recorded?			
NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT								
3	2	1	N/A	E.12)	Are implemented management practices evaluated for effectiveness (i.e photo-point monitoring, water quality testing)?			
3	2	1	N/A	E.11)	Are culverts properly sized and maintained?			
3	2	1	N/A	E.10)	Where streams cross or border property are riparian buffers established and maintained?			
3	2	1	N/A	E.9)	Are vegetative buffers implemented between cropped areas, along the lower edge of the farm, and along roadways? (This practice is also effective in removing nutrients and pesticides from runoff)			
3	2	1	N/A	E.8)	Are water and sediment control basins used in locations where sediment and excess runoff may cause gullies or flooding problems downstream?			
3	2	1	N/ <sub>A</sub>	E.7)	Are sediment basins constructed to intercept sediment-laden runoff in locations where erosion is expected and sediment is known to leave the farm?			
3	2	1	N/A N,	,	Are field layout and row length designed to minimize erosion potential?  Are addiment begins constructed to intercent addiment laden runoff in locations where erosion is			
3	2	1		·	Are ditches and channel banks protected from concentrated flow through the use of grassed waterways, lined channels, and/or diversions?			
			/ <sub>A</sub> N/ <sub>A</sub>	,	Are farm access roads protected from concentrated runoff through the use of vegetative material, gravel, and/or mulch?			
3	2	1	N <sub>A</sub> N <sub>A</sub>	E.3) E.4)	Are farm access roads located and graded to minimize erosion potential?			
_	_	_		<b>-</b> 0\	wind effects and protect slopes from erosion?			
3	2	1	N/A	E.2)	Are hedgerows, trees, and shrubs established along field margins or between field blocks to reduce			
3	2	1	N/A	E.1)	Are cover crops used to protect bare soil from erosion during fallow cycles and to build up soil organic matter as a crop rotation?			

Are any management practices implemented and/or planned for this farm operation that are not listed above? YES NO If YES, please list below.